



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

7. Fiduciary and Legal Obligations

7.1 Obligations

Identify and describe the legal and fiduciary obligations that impact this process. For each obligation, indicate the document or commitment that defines the obligation and the citation (paragraph or section) within the document that pertains to this process.

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
5 USC 552	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)	Provides specifically that "any person" can make requests for government information. Citizens who make requests are not required to identify themselves or explain why they want the information they have requested. All branches of the Federal government must adhere to the provisions of FOIA with certain restrictions for work in progress (early drafts), enforcement confidential information, classified documents, and national security information.
5 USC 552 (a)	Privacy Act of 1974	Protects information pertaining to individuals.
15 USC 2601	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)	Gives EPA the ability to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced or imported into the United States. EPA repeatedly screens these chemicals and can require reporting or testing of those that may pose an environmental or human-health hazard. EPA can ban the manufacture and import of those chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk. Also, EPA has mechanisms in place to track the thousands of new chemicals that industry develops each year with either unknown or dangerous characteristics. EPA then can control these chemicals as necessary to protect human health and the environment.
15 USC 7001	Electronic Records and Signatures in Global and National Commerce, PL 106-229	Recognizes electronic signatures as legal. Law has been adopted in most states as well.
16 USC 30	Wild, Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971	Provides for the protection of wild free-roaming horses and burros. The Act directs the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to manage wild horses and burros on lands under their jurisdiction.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
16 USC 431 – 433	American Antiquities Act of 1906	Permits the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Army to institutions which they deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, and gathering. Permission is granted subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe provided that the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable, recognized scientific or educational institutions with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.
16 USC 469	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974	Establishes constraints that may significantly increase cost and/or restrict or eliminate proposed activities.
16 USC 470	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	Provides for the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public and Indian lands, and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data which we obtained before October 31, 1979. Establishes civil and criminal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, destruction or trafficking in archeological resources.
16 USC 594		Authorizes the Secretary to protect timber on Indian lands from fire, disease or insects.
16 USC 661 and 662	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	Provides that wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water-resource development programs.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
16 USC 703 - 712	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918	Establishes a Federal prohibition, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, for the protection of migratory birds or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. Authorizes Interior officials to enforce the provisions of this law. Authorizes the continued breeding and sale of migratory game birds on farms and preserves for the purpose of increasing the food supply.
16 USC 1001, 1005(4) and 1008	Fish and Wildlife Conservation at Small Watershed Projects	Awards grants to projects that will benefit from conservation education, habitat protection and restoration, and natural resource management.
16 USC 1131	The Wilderness Act, as amended of 1964	Authorizes the President to make recommendations to the Congress for Federal lands to be set aside for preservation as wilderness.
16 USC 1221-1226	Estuary Protection Act	Provides for the study and inventory of estuaries and their natural.
16 USC 1241	National Trails System Act	Provides for recreation, public access, enjoyment, and appreciation of the "open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the nation".
16 USC 1271	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (Sec 7), as amended	Protects wild, scenic and recreational stretches of river in the United States.
16 USC 1431-1434	Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act	Identifies and designates as national marine sanctuaries areas of the marine environment which are of special national significance and to manage these areas as the National Marine Sanctuary System.
16 USC 1531	Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973	Provides for the conservation of ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species depend, and provides a program for the conservation of such species. The ESA



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
		declares a policy that Federal agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to resolve water resource issues in concert with conservation of endangered species. The regulations implementing the Act provide a mechanism for Indian tribes and Indian religious practitioners to acquire live specimens, bodies and body parts of species listed as threatened or endangered.
16 USC 1601	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Act	The Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other agencies, serves the public interest by assessing the nation's renewable resources, and developing and preparing a national renewable resource program, which is periodically reviewed and updated.
16 USC 2101	Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978	Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide cooperative forestry assistance to states and others.
16 USC 2501	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act	Provides Federal grants to local governments for the rehabilitation of recreation areas and facilities.
16 USC 3951 - 3956	Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990, PL 101-646	Provides for permitting by the Corp of Engineers.
16 USC 4601-4608(f)	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Section 6)	Regulates admission and special recreation user fees at certain recreational areas and establishes a fund to subsidize state and Federal acquisition of lands and waters for recreational and conservation purposes.
25 USC 13	Snyder Act of November 2, 1921	Provides for the irrigation operation and maintenance and Indian irrigation projects.
25 USC 180		Provides penalties for anyone other than the Federal government to settle on or to survey lands belonging to a tribe.
25 USC 196	Dead and Down Timber Act	Permits the sale of dead or down timber on Indian lands.
25 USC 380	25 CFR 162: Leasing and permitting of Indian Lands	Gives the Secretary authority to grant leases on behalf of an Indian land owner(s) after the expiration of a 90-day notice in the event that the land owner(s) has been unable to negotiate a lease during the 90 days.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
25 USC 396	Tribal Lands Mineral Leasing Act of 1938	Authorizes leasing tribal mineral assets.
25 USC 406		Authorizes the sale of timber from allotted Indian lands with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.
25 USC 407		Authorizes the sale of timber from unallotted Indian lands under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.
25 USC 415	Long Term Leasing Act of 1955	Provides authority for long term leases, such as business use contracts. Long term land use contracts may run for a maximum primary term of 25 years with a single renewal period of up to 25 years.
25 USC 450	American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act of 1994 , PL 103-177	Delineates specific authorities, extends lease tenure authority, and under specific circumstances, allows for an exemption from certain tribal rules. The majority (50% or greater) opinion of the land owners binds the minority if the minority receive fair rental value
25 USC 450 (f):	Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act , as amended, PL93-638	Provides for maximum Indian participation in government, education, programs, services, and to encourage the development of the human resources of the Indian people.
25 USC 461	Indian Reorganization Act of 1934	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to make rules and regulations for management of Indian forestry units based upon sustained yield management.
25 USC 466		Requires that Indian land be used to sustain yield.
29 USC 651	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Compliance Assistance Authorization Act of 1998 , formerly the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970.	
25 USC 2101	Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA) of 1982	Provides for Tribes to enter into joint ventures, operating, production sharing, service, managerial, lease or other agreement providing for exploration for, extraction, processing or other development of oil, gas, uranium, coal, geothermal or other energy or



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
		non-energy mineral resources in which the Tribe owns a beneficial or restricted interest or providing for the sale or other disposition or the production or products of such mineral resources.
25 USC 2201	Indian Land Consolidation Act (ILCA) of 1984 , as amended 2000	Prevents further fractionation of trust allotments and the consolidation of fractional interests into usable parcels. If the provisions of 25 CFR 162 conflict with ILCA, the provisions of ILCA will govern.
25 USC 2701	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act - IGRA (Section 20)	Provides for the acquisition of land for gaming.
25 USC 3001	Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990	Provides for the protection of Native American graves, and provides that ownership of Native American human remains and cultural items discovered or excavated on Federal land shall be in the tribal organization having the closest cultural affiliation with such items.
25 USC 3101	National Indian Forest Resources Management Act	Undertakes management activities on Indian forestlands, in furtherance of the Federal Trust responsibility for these lands.
25 USC 4001	American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 , as amended, PL 103-412	Establishes oversight on DOI trust reform efforts and allows the Secretary of the Interior to discharge trust responsibilities.
25 USC 4211	Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA)	Provides authority for housing development and residential purposes. Residential land use contracts may run for a primary term of up to 50 years.
30 USC 181	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920	Authorizes development and conservation of oil and gas resources.
30 USC 185	Mineral Leasing Act Amendments of 1973	Authorizes rights-of-way for pipelines through Federal lands.
30 USC 801	Federal Coal Mine Safety & Health Act of 1969	Provides for the protection of the health and safety of persons working in the coal mining industry of the United States.
30 USC 1201	Surface Mine Control & Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977	Provides for the cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and the states with respect to the regulation of surface coal mining operations, and the acquisition and reclamation of abandoned mines.
33 USC 1251	Federal Water Pollution Control Act of	Restores and maintains the chemical,



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
	1977 - (Clean Water Act (CWA))	physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. The Act establishes water quality standards and standards and limits for wastewater effluents. It provides a regulatory permitting or licensing system for discharges into the waters of the US. The Act recognizes the authority of the states to allocate quantities of water within their jurisdiction, establish different water quality standards, and to assume control of and manage certain Clean Water Act programs. Other amendments have added Section 1377 to the Act to provide that Indian tribes will be treated as states for purposes of the Act, and to provide for programs on Indian lands.
30 USC 1701	Federal Oil & Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA)	Provides for royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. Includes among other things: revenue accountability requirements, provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, cooperation with States and Indian tribes, duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, purchasers, transporters and purchasers of oil and gas.
33 USC 401	Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Sec 9 and 10)	Prohibits the construction of any bridge, dam, dike or causeway over or in navigable waterways of the US without Congressional approval.
33 USC 2702 - 2761	Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)	Streamlines and strengthens EPA's ability to prevent and respond to catastrophic oil spills.
42 USC 300(h)	Safe Drinking Water Act	Establishes constraints that may significantly increase cost and/or restrict or eliminate proposed activities.
42 USC 1500a(d)	Open Space Lands Act	Provides and protects open space for the social, environmental, and economic well-being of the citizens of the US.
42 USC 1962	Water Resources Planning Act of 1965	Establishes a cabinet-level Water Resources Council to study, coordinate and review water and related land resources requirements, policies and plans, and authorizes funding for states to plan and implement related programs.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
42 USC 1996	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1994 , as amended	States the policy of the US to protect and preserve the inherent rights of freedom to believe, express and exercise traditional religions including, but not limited to, access to religious sites, use and possession of sacred objects and freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. Federal agencies are to evaluate policies and procedures to determine if changes are needed to ensure that such rights and freedoms are not disrupted by government agency practices.
42 USC 4321	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969	Requires Federal agencies to prepare detailed statements on the environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The Act declares a policy of the Federal government to cooperate with state and local governments, and the concerned public, to protect and enhance environmental quality. The regulations implementing the Act require Federal agencies to consult with tribes and interested persons/organizations when Indian lands may be affected.
42 USC 4901	Noise Control Act of 1972 , as amended	Establishes a means for effective coordination of Federal research and activities in noise control.
42 USC 6901	Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976	Provides for Federal and state authority to regulate disposal of solid and hazardous wastes in order to promote the protection of health and the environment and to conserve valuable material and energy resources.
42 USC 7401	Clean Air Act (CAA)	Protects and enhances the quality of the nation's air resources so as to protect public health and welfare. The Act provides technical and financial assistance to states and local governments to develop their own air pollution control programs, and encourages the development of regional programs. The Act establishes air quality standards and recognized the authority of state and local governments to establish stricter standards. The Act requires a permitting and enforcement program for certain construction and industrial activities in



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
		areas where standards are not attained.
42 USC 9601 – 9675	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980	Provides for liability, compensation, clean-up and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. Provides authority and process for responding to hazardous substance spills and for funding and remediation of high priority hazardous substance waste sites (Superfund sites).
42 USC 11011	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA - Also known as Title III of SARA)	Helps local communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards.
42 USC 13101 and 13102	Pollution Prevention Act (PPA)	Focuses industry, government, and public attention on reducing the amount of pollution through cost-effective changes in production, operation, and raw materials use. Source reduction is fundamentally different and more desirable than waste management or pollution control. Pollution prevention also includes other practices that increase efficiency in the use of energy, water, or other natural resources, and protect our resource base through conservation. Practices include recycling, source reduction, and sustainable agriculture.
43 USC 315	Taylor Grazing Act	Contains grazing regulations that apply to checkerboard lands including non-Trust Federal lands.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
49 USC 303	Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 4(f)	Provides for consultation and cooperation between the Secretary of Transportation with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the states, in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of lands crossed by transportation activities or facilities. The Secretary of Transportation may approve a transportation program or project (other than any project for a park road or parkway under section 204 of title 23) requiring the use of publicly owned land of a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or land of an historic site of national, state, or local significance (as determined by the Federal, state, or local officials having jurisdiction over the park, area, refuge, or site) only if - (1) there is no prudent and feasible alternative to using that land; and (2) the program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from the use.
43 USC 1701 and 1761-1771	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 , as amended	Establishes public land policy; to establish guidelines for its administration; to provide for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands; and for other purposes.
43 USC 1711 (b)		Provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the boundaries of the public lands, including signs and maps, and provide data from the inventory for the purpose of planning and regulating the uses of non-Federal lands in proximity of such public lands.
23 CFR 710	BIA roads regulations	
25 CFR 2.6	Finality of Decisions	
25 CFR 2.7	Notice of Administrative Decision or Action	



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
25 CFR 2.8	Appeal from inaction of official	
25 CFR 2.9	Notice of appeal	
25 CFR 2.10	Statement of reasons	
25 CFR 2.11	Answer of interested party	
25 CFR 115	25 USC 450 (f): Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act , as amended	Guidelines for the Secretary of the Interior to provide funding to any tribe or tribal organization if they are administering specific programs, functions services or activities previously administered by DOI but now authorized under a self-determination contract or a self-governance compact.
25 CFR 162.105 (a), (b)	"Can tracts with different Indian landowners be unitized for leasing purposes?"	Leases may be unitized, but consent must be obtained tract-by-tract.
25 CFR 162.107	BIA objectives in granting or approving leases	
25 CFR 162.109	Other laws that may apply to leasing and permitting	
25 CFR 162.110	Tribal authority to administer leasing and permitting on behalf of DOI	
25 CFR 162.113	Right to appeal decisions	
25 CFR 162.206	Terms of an agricultural lease negotiated with the Indian landowners	
25 CFR 162.207	When Indian landowner can grant an agricultural leases	
25 CFR 162.209	Consent Requirements – leasing	
25 CFR 162.210	When BIA can grant a permit covering agricultural land	
25 CFR 162.212	When to advertise for agricultural leases	
25 CFR 162.213	Agricultural lease supporting documentation	



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
25 CFR 162.215	A lease cannot be approved more than a year in advance of the effective date.	
25 CFR 162.241		Authorizes the collection of administrative fees to cover the cost of any and all work associated with land use contracting.
25 CFR 162.606	Advertisement of lands available for use contracting	
25 CFR 162.609	Leases and permits – Unitization for leasing	Master leasing program planning requirements for residential and commercial uses.
25 CFR 163	Forest management and operations. Objectives of forest management activities.	
25 CFR 163.1, 26, 27, 30	Consent Requirements - forestry	
25 CFR 163.13	Indian tribal forest enterprise operations	
25 CFR 163.14	Sale of forest products	
25 CFR 163.15	Advertisement of sales – dictates the duration of the advertising period and method.	
25 CFR 163.16	Forest product sales without advertisement	
25 CFR 163.17	Deposit with bid	
25 CFR 163.18	Acceptance or rejection of bids	
25 CFR 163.20	Execution and approval of contracts	
25 CFR 163.33	Administrative appeals	
25 CFR 166	Regulations for managing, approving, granting, and administering grazing permits.	Regulates procedures for what needs to be done without including processes dictating how to complete associated tasks.
25 CFR 166.205	Consent Requirements – grazing permits	
25 CFR 169	Grants for rights-of-way over Indian lands.	
25 CFR 170.5	Road rights-of-way regulations.	



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
25 CFR 200 – 227	General subsurface regulations	
25 CFR 211	30 USC 185: Mineral Leasing Act Amendments of 1973 25 USC 396: Tribal Lands Mineral Leasing Act of 1938	Authorizes the leasing of tribal lands for mineral development.
25 CFR 211.20, 22	Consent Requirements – minerals, oil & gas	
25 CFR 211.200 – 228		Forces method of operator selection to be a sealed bid or oral auction.
25 CFR 212	25 USC 396: Allotted Land Leasing Act of 1909	Authorizes the leasing of allotted lands for mineral development.
25 CFR 212.20, 22	Consent Requirements – minerals, oil & gas	
25 CFR 216	Surface exploration, mining and reclamation of lands.	
25 CFR 225	25 USC 2101: Indian Mineral Development Act (IMDA) of 1982	Provides requirements for oil, gas, geothermal and solid mineral agreements on Indian lands.
25 CFR 262	16 USC 431 – 433: American Antiquities Act of 1906 16 USC 469: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 16 USC 470: Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	
25 CFR 900	25 USC 450 (f): Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act , as amended	
25 CFR 1000	25 USC 450 (f): Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act , as amended	
30 CFR 750	Requirements for surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Indian lands.	
40 CFR	42 USC 4321: National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969	
43 CFR	43 USC 1701 and 1761-1771: Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 , as amended	
43 CFR 3100	Requirements for onshore oil and gas	



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
	operations.	
43 CFR 3163	Oil and gas inspections procedures	
43 CFR 3260	Permitting and operating procedures for drilling wells and conducting related activities for the purpose of performing flow tests, producing geothermal fluids, of injecting fluids into a geothermal reservoir.	
43 CFR 3480	Coal exploration and mining operations	. The provision in these rules relating to advanced royalty, diligent development, continued operation, maximum economic recovery and mining units shall not apply to Indian lands, leases and permits.
43 CFR 3590	Solid minerals, other than coal, exploration and mining operations.	
49 CFR 100 - 110	Hazardous materials and oil transportation.	
49 CFR 130	Oil spill prevention and response plans.	
Executive Order 12862		Provides for quality beneficiary service.
Executive Order 13084 (1998)	"Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments"	Provides in part that each Federal agency shall establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in development of regulatory practices on Federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.
Executive Order 13112 - 1999		Provides that no Federal agency shall authorize, fund or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless, pursuant to guidelines that it has prescribed, the agency has determined and make public its determination that the benefits of such actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by invasive species; and that all feasible and prudent measures to minimize risk or harm will be taken in conjunction with the actions.
Secretarial Order 3150		Delegates authority through the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



U.S. Department of the Interior
"To-Be" Trust Business Model
Process Template

Land and Natural Resources Planning
7.1 Obligations by Subject Area

Schedule 1

Source	Obligation	Business Impact
Secretarial Order 3175 (1995) (Incorporated into the Department Manual at 512 DM 2)		Requires that if DOI agency actions might impact Indian Trust resources, the agency explicitly address those potential impacts in planning and decision documents, and the agency consult with the tribal government whose Trust resources are potentially affected by the Federal action.
Secretarial Order 3177	Extension of Secretarial Order 3150.	Establishes the authorities of BIA line officials.
Secretarial Order 3206 (1997)	American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Requires DOI agencies to consult with Indian tribes when agency actions to protect a listed species, as a result of compliance with ESA, affect or may affect of Indian lands, tribal Trust resources, or the exercise of American Indian tribal rights.
Secretarial Order 3215	Principles for the discharge of the Secretary of the Interior's Trust responsibilities.	
State Oil & Gas Commission MOU, where applicable	Roles & responsibilities for spacing, mineral resource conservation, etc.	
Tribal Ordinance	Specific ordinances that address specific questions.	May limit or designate restrictions on the suitability, type or method of land use allowed.
Tribal Resolutions	Directives, ordinances and codes from tribal governments to initiate, confirm and/or recognize actions/requests.	May limit or designate restrictions on the suitability, type or method of land use allowed.
Tribal Zoning	Zoning for commercial, industrial and residential development.	